MUMEYA
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 8A, Queen's Road Central
TEL. 254.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL (PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any part of the world $12. per annum.

No. 16,805. 英壹千九百壹十七年三月廿四號 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1917. 中華民國六年歲次丁巳 PRICE, $3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S
OLD VAT No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ld.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports, or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m...Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m...Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m...Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,387.

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000	
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000	
Paid up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,250
	£23,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,219
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons. 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBOILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS

SILENT GREY HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES
TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT.
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

WARD OFF THE COUGH
WITH
CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.
It soothes the inflamed lungs and bronchial tubes, cures the cough and gives strength against future attacks.
$1.00 PER BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY THE
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
32, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
½" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

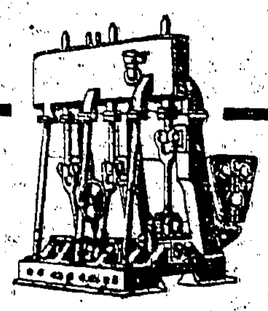
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. *General Managers.*
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

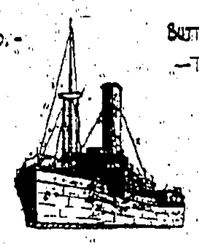


WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, *Manager.*
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES.



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
—TELEGRAMIC ADD.— "TAIKOODOCK"
AGENTS:— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE —TELEPHONE No. 217 —


GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.
ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus. 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms:—From $6 per day mex. Telegraph add: "Peaceful,"
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING HOME
Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AT HOME.
PRICE $12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE.

MORE ORGANISED RESISTANCE.

LONDON, March 23.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports that the worst possible wintry weather has almost brought operations to a standstill.

The enemy are offering a more organised resistance, particularly along the line running to the north-west from Bois-de-Savy, which is three miles west of St. Quentin.

The enemy continues to maintain strong covering patrols and cavalry guards in the most northerly sector where many machine-guns are posted at vantage points. It is clear that they want to prevent us advancing with the same rapidity as hitherto.

Most tremendous activity prevails behind our new front, viz: troop movements, road-mending, road-making and railway-making.

The enemy are sending women between the ages of 17 and 35 years to the fortress at Maubeuge to make munitions. The inhabitants left behind state that the Boches have been talking a good deal lately and know more of the true situation than is generally believed. They have not concealed their apprehensions at the prospects of another great British offensive. Indeed, one possible reason for the retreat may have been the dubiety of the higher command as to whether the men would face another "Somme." As a Staff Officer remarked to me "Don't you think there is a good deal in this very simple idea that the Bodhe is quitting because he knows he's beat?"

SOME HEAVY FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY LOSSES VERY HIGH.

LONDON, March 23.

A French communiqué reports:

A violent enemy attack on our positions before the village of Artenyes, north of St. Simon, yesterday evening, at first slightly drove back our troops, but we immediately vigorously counter-attacked and threw back the enemy as far as Grandseraucourt.

There was a lively artillery duel between the Somme and the Oise.

New detachments crossed the Ailette to the south of the Oise. There was intermittent cannonading in this region. We again progressed to the north of Soissons. It is confirmed that the enemy attacks on the Vregny-Chivres front have been most violent. A whole regiment was thrown against a single point. Two French chasseur companies who were momentarily isolated from the bulk of our forces, succeeded in extricating themselves after stubborn fighting and brought back some prisoners.

The enemy losses during the course of these fruitless attempts have been very high.

Several enemy *coups-de-main* to the north-west of Rheims, towards Maisons-de-Champagne, in Avocourt Wood and in the region of St. Mihiel failed.

An Albatross aeroplane chaser was brought down in our lines.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, states:

We drove back the French, who had crossed the Somme at Crozat canal, with sanguinary losses. We took 250 prisoners.

We repulsed strong French attacks to the west and south of Margival.

An airship successfully bombed English establishments near Mudros.

APPALLING DEVASTATION.

PARIS, March 23.

The newspapers continue to be filled with stories of appalling devastation on the line of retreat. The latest example is Chauney, where 1,800 out of 2,500 houses have been destroyed and fired, including churches, the Palais de Justice, the Ecole Primaire, the Hospital and Almshouses.

All males between the ages of 14 and 60 years have been taken off. The enemy hoarded women, children and the feeblest inhabitants of the thirteen surrounding communes, in a certain quarter of the town and then trained guns on this quarter, killing and wounding many.

It is now officially confirmed that the Germans have been poisoning the wells with arsenic.

HEART-RENDING STORIES.

LONDON, March 23.

Correspondents relate heartrending stories of the condition of the inhabitants of the re-occupied districts in France, particularly at Nesle where they found famished children wandering about, ghost-like, amid the ruins of their homes, with bluish faces and heavy-lidded eyes. Some who were prostrated wanly smiled at the soldiers who supplied them with the first food they had had for days. The inhabitants had had no meat since September and no milk for a year. They never received a quarter of the rations supplied by the American relief fund.

THE MISSING GERMAN PRINCE.

PARIS, March 23.

A French commentator announces that the aeroplane "bag" in the advance included Prince Friedrich Carl's machine.

THE NEW GERMAN LINE.

LONDON, March 15.*

The *Times* military correspondent states the Germans are retreating from the Ancre because they apparently want to fight on clean ground and seem to have prepared such a position on the so-called "Hindenburg line" from Lens through St. Quentin towards Laon.

(* Delayed in transmission.)

THE TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 23.

Further correspondence has been published between Viscount Grey and Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, with regard to the treatment of British prisoners in Germany.

Mr. Page states that there are 372 British Indians from the Hansa liners interned at Havelburg. The conditions are satisfactory and there is little illness.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, March 23.

The French official report of submarining for the week ended March 18, states:—

The arrivals of merchantmen of over 100 tons, not including fishing craft, was 920, and the departures 914. French ships sunk were six over 1,600 tons and six under 1,600 tons. Fifteen fishing craft were sunk and there were three unsuccessful attacks.

THE "MOEWE."

AMSTERDAM, March 23.

It is officially announced from Berlin that the auxiliary cruiser *Moewe* has returned home after a second cruise in the Atlantic.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undernoted Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:—

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase	Purchase Price
£500	£387 10 0
£1	15s. 6d.

FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General, a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transferee. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price £9 6s.) and £25 (purchase price £19 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON,
June, 1916.

(For examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Purchase Price.	Value after 1 year.	Value after 2 years.	Value after 3 years.	Value after 4 years.	Value after 5 years.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
387 10	403 15	418 15	435	448 15	466
310	323	335	348	358	372
232 10	242 5	251 5	261 5	268 5	279
155	161 10	167 10	174	179	186
77 10	80 15	83 15	87	89 15	93
38 15	40 7	41 17	43 10	44 7	46 10
19 10	20 3	20 16	21 15	22 3	23 5
7 15	8 1	8 8	8 15	9 2	9 7
3 17	4	4 4	4 8	4 10	4 13
2 6	2 8	2 10	2 12	2 13	2 15
1 11	1 12	1 13	1 15	1 15	1 17
15	16	16	17	17	18

N.B.—The Investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £387 10s.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE is hereby given that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 27th MARCH, 1917, to WEDNESDAY, 25th APRIL, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary,
Hongkong, March 10, 1917. 1591

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. D. ES. VOUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Mar 13, 1917. 1585

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917 at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 6, 1917. 1555

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED & REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of $2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1523

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 17, 1917. 1587

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1917, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 17, 1917. 1588

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916 and the report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1562

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at Noon, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Ltd.
Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1559

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY the 30th instant at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1560

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after WEDNESDAY the 4th April.

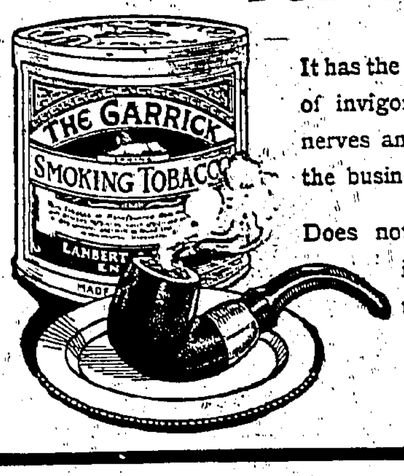
The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 31st March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 21, 1917. 1601

Smokers of discrimination always select

The
GARRICK
SMOKING TOBACCO



It has the distinction of invigorating the nerves and brain of the business man.

Does not burn or irritate the throat.

THE TANK - IN LONDON.

NEW SENSATION FOR CINEMA PATRONS.

VIVID SCENES FROM BATTLE-FIELD.

Over a hundred picture theatres in London showed the battle of the Ancre film—including the advance and return of the Tanks—to packed houses recently.

Writing of them Mr. H. Martin, in "The Chronicle" says:—So those are the Tanks!

Those squat, blistered peripatetic dustbins? As soon expect our hygienic friends of the backyard to start dealing death and destruction. Of course the Tommies laughed, of course they invented uncomplimentary names for such fatuous lumps of old iron: but one doubts at first if they ever really compared them with antediluvian monsters. They look much too incompetent for an ichthosaurus, or a megatherium for that matter.

But they move. Our Guiltless were right. A snout thrusts its way across the top left-hand corner of the screen, and the thing is no longer a dustbin but a beast. You catch sight of the beast's name, which happens to be "Oh-I-Say!" and immediately the beast makes another evolutionary bound and becomes a woman, an Amazon, as distinct a personality as a ship of war. And so everyone here in peaceful London gets the chance of understanding how the great Tank folk-tale was born on the battlefield, fathered and mothered by the humour and pluck of the army.

HOW SHE LOOKED—AND BEHAVED.

"Oh-I-Say!" noses her way diagonally across the sheet till her whole carcase, with its absurd wheeled tail—reminiscent of one of those pictures of fat-tailed sheep in foreign travel-books—comes into view. This, I keep saying to myself, is precisely how she looked and how she behaved when at dawn on September 15th, 1916, she crawled beyond our front line on the Ancre and out into the unknown, among the barbed wire and the shell-holes and the hundred guessed-at dangers. This is not an impression coming through another man's brain. Time and space vanish; this is she! I find myself struggling to imagine the emotions of the men inside, half succeeding, failing. . . .

She's among the barbed wire out there on the right. It vanishes like cotton threads or spider's web across a road when a motor-car goes by. Trees go. Snags are planed out. The mud we were seeing so much of ten minutes ago is so much butter to her. Shell-holes she sneezes at, though rolling a bit, like a ship at sea. She grows smaller and smaller, crawling on to where the shells are bursting, crawling on with those men inside, crawling on with a perfectly absurd indifference to all the evident laws of nature, to everything except her supremely absurd and fantastic mission in life, or death.

Whether it is "Oh-I-Say!" or another member of the family that returns by and by is not apparent, but return one of them certainly does, and brings with her a delightful sense of relief. The Tommies are all cheering as she crawls—almost jauntily—down a muddy defile. We want to cheer too. We are caught up into the after-the-battle tide of emotion. Again I try to get into that blistered, peripatetic dustbin (more blistered now than ever), among the men, and farther than that, into the men's minds. . . .

"Do they grasp what they have gone through?" Does anyone realise an emotion till it is well on the way to history?

And we actually do see the men, if not their minds, a few minutes later. There cannot be far short of fifty of them—a jolly, cheering crowd, just ordinary, rumbustious young Englishmen to look at, not in the least Jules Verne-y or H. G. Wells-ish.

That is what strikes one about the whole of this great film. No amount of mechanical marvels—tanks, or huge howitzers, or what not—can smother the workaday, do your-duty, keep-smiling sentiment. From beginning to end—and it is a long span, for the film takes an hour to show—there is not one theatrical gesture, not one pose.

Scottish troops are standing to arms awaiting the signal to go over the top. You see each face, large and clear, and have time to study it. None of the faces looks tense or distraught. Men look the same at peace manœuvres—interested but a trifle casual. The word comes and they go over. It is all so very cool and methodical.

THE WOUNDED ARRIVE.

Then the arrival of the wounded. Some of these incidents are extraordinarily moving. You know you must be approaching the threshold of death, but the authorities—very rightly, I think—have not permitted more; there are no obvious corpses. Apart from any question of decency, if there were the emotion would be too choking, for (I repeat) these are the actual men who went through it, this is how they looked.

"Oh, poor boys!" a lady sitting by me keeps on saying. And she says it, I believe, about the German wounded with just as much grieving as about our own lads. They come by on stretchers, or limping, with bandaged heads, almost done. One German, wearing immense spectacles, and gazing always straight into the camera, keeps on getting into the picture. The face haunts one; its eyes hurt. The man is suffering like a dog.

But the film is well contrived, for it carries the tale on to the end of the day—to victory, and beyond that into the night.

"Our tireless army knows no rest. All night long transport and troops move up to the line to continue the great fight for freedom."

Freedom! Only that could justify it all.

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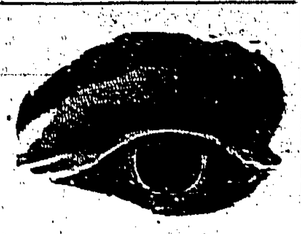
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No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	384'	49' 0"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	340'	68'	12'	7' 6"	
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

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the 30th March, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising :—

Double and Single Iron Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, &c., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, a few lots Porcelains, &c., Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils,

Also

A few lots of Brass Finger Bowls, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

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HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, March 22, 1917. 1605

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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MONDAY,

the 2nd April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at Kwong Hip Lung & Co.'s Ship Yard, Sham Shui Po,

The Steam Launch

"YING LING"

Length		75 ft.
Beam		12 ,,
Draft		6 ,,

Compound Surface Condensing Engines, Cylindrical Return Tube, Marine Boiler. Speed about 9 knots, suitable for towing purposes.

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Hongkong, March 22, 1917. 1606

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

THURSDAY,

the 29th March, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at 58, Nathan Road, (top floor),

SUNDRY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

therein contained.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Morning of sale.

Terms :—Cash.

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Hongkong, March 22, 1917. 1604

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

the 27th and 28th March, 1917, commencing each day at 2.15 p.m., at "Braeside Hotel," 20 Macdonnell Road,

THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c., &c., &c.

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Hall Stands, Large Mirror in Blackwood Frame, Side Tables, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas by Lane Crawford, Blackwood Cabinets and Stands, several Carpets and Rugs (Axminster) including one large Pile Carpet, Paintings and Pictures, &c., large carved Teakwood Sideboard, Dinner Waggons, large and small Dining Tables, Chairs, a large quantity of Table Linen, &c., Electro plate and Cutlery, including a number of Silver Articles, large and small Teakwood Wardrobes with Mirrors, Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Toilet Sets, Bed Linen and Blankets, Bathroom Utensils, large Ice Chests, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, including a large Cooking Stove, &c.

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Hongkong, March 9, 1917. 1567

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at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

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Hongkong, Feb. 19th, 1917. 1474

INTIMATIONS

BED-COUCH FOR SALE.

A Rattan BED-COUCH, full size, with mattress, pillows and covers, also poles for mosquito-net; for sale at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's Sale Rooms.

Hongkong, March 23, 1917. 1610

PUBLIC LECTURE.

A LECTURE, to which the public are cordially invited, on "THE POLITICAL BACKGROUNDS OF THE WAR", will be kindly given by Professor R. M. McELROY Ph.D. Head of the Department of History and Politics, Princeton University, U.S.A., at the CITY HALL on MONDAY next, the 26th March, at 5.15 P.M.

Sir William Rees Davies will take the Chair.

H. E. POLLOCK,
Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong Odd Volumes Society.

Hongkong, March 23, 1917. 1609



THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE special attention of the Public is directed to the undermentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 16th March, 1917.

33 :—"Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the company thereto shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 for every such addition."

34 :—"Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found."

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorised additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 23th day of March, 1917.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

1596

THE FIGHT FOR BAGDAD.

OPERATIONS AT MAHOMED ABDUL HASSAN.

"Eye-Witness" writes from the banks of the Shatt-el-Hai on January 27th.

Since we advanced on December 13th to the line we hold now beyond the Shatt-el-Hai we have been gradually driving the Turk from his positions on the right bank. At the beginning of operations the enemy held two main trench systems on the right bank. The first of these was the loop of Mahomed Abdul Hassan opposite Khaderi fort where a bend swings the Tigris round almost due north of Kut, the second a rough triangle, South and South-west of the Kut Peninsula with its apex 2,800 yards down the Shatt-el-Hai from the point where that channel leaves the Tigris, and the ends of its base 4,300 yards upstream and 1,100 yards downstream above and below Kut. Mahomed Abdul Hassan, the first of these positions, was finally cleared by us on the morning of January 19th and we are now slowly forcing the Turk back into a narrowing ring within the second system of trenches on the Hai.

SLOW BUT SURE.

Our advance has been slow, but each step has been sure and deliberate. Operations have not been complicated by the enforced rapidity of movement which made the attempted relief of Kut so costly last January. Then we had to advance long distances over open and unprepared ground without cover and with limited artillery preparation, against well disciplined rifle and machine-gun fire. The situation now is very different. For the last six weeks we have advanced our line step by step established ourselves within easy jumping off distance, battered the enemy's trenches and gone in and cleared them after an ample bombardment. But it has been far from being a walk over for the infantry. The Turk in his defence has shown the old Plevna spirit. At Mahomed Abdul Hassan with his back to the swollen Tigris, no bridge, and only a few coracles and pontoons to depend upon for communications, he held his ground stubbornly. Gradually forced back into a narrower area, in which our barrage became more and more concentrated, his trenches pounded into confused shambles by our guns, he emerged and counter-attacked with the utmost gallantry. And he did not quit until we had driven him into his last ditch.

ADVANCING ON KUT.

Operations may be said to have begun in the Mahomed Abdul Hassan bend on December 18th, when we began to throw our net of trenches round the Turk on a wide front from the Hai to the Tigris. On the night of the 22nd we occupied a point on the Tigris opposite the S.E. end of the Kut peninsula, driving a wedge in between the two enemy trench systems on the right bank. We extended our position here on the 23rd and gradually advanced our line to Kut East mounds, the northerly point of which was held by the enemy. Thus we were established side by side with the Turk holding alternative positions on the same bank of the river—Turk, British, Turk, British. One of us had to turn the other out and the odds were against the Turk with his less numerous artillery and precarious communications.

Our infantry which had by then pushed forward to within 300 yards of the enemy, attacked on the morning of January 9th. On our left an attack went in and cleared Kut East mounds and 600 yards of the river front. Here, there was some desperate hand to hand fighting with bayonet and bombs. A certain regiment of the Indian Army saw red and translated their vision into fact. Two hundred Turkish dead were found within a radius of 300 yards the next morning. To complete our objective on this flank it only remained to bomb up and join hands with a British regiment, which according to plan would be working down from the captured position of the Turkish line 400 yards on the right. This regiment had attacked on a 200 yards front and got in with a few casualties, close up to our barrage, before an enemy head had emerged from behind the parapet. The Turkish trenches had been subjected to more than one intense bombardment during the previous days, and were battered out of shape. They were slightly held and, I believe, not by the pick of their troops. These we were to meet later. The garrison of the first line were broken by the tons of metal poured in before the assault. A portion of them surrendered.

COUNTER-ATTACKS.

Once in the enemy's first line bombing parties worked along the trench on both flanks—on the left to join up from the river, on the right to extend the position gained another 300 yards and there to form a block, while other parties worked up to points in the brush-wood nullahs between the first and second Turkish lines which were to be converted into communication trenches by our sappers and pioneers. It was down these nullahs that the enemy counter-attacked in overwhelming force and enveloped a British bombing party. There was a risk of very favourable to a surprise and the Turks who had been lying up in the scrub suddenly loomed out of the mist like a football crowd. Our men were pinned into a trench from which it was difficult to use their rifles, and their Lewis gun jammed with dirt, but the small party hung on, cut off from all supports, and fought to a finish with bomb and bayonet until they were practically exterminated; the Turkish dead found on the spot next morning outnumbered ours. The wave swept on and caught a second party of the same regiment on the flank, driving them back on to the captured trench and was there held up.

In the meanwhile the Turks were pressing down the trench on our right. It was here that a small working party of pioneers, a mere platoon under a young subaltern, found themselves with a handful of British troops in the crisis of the action. They held the breach, built up a block, and bombed the Turk lustily for hours. In the evening we still held this ground and drove the Turks out of the sections of the trench they had recaptured. The day's work had given us the whole of Kut east mounds, part of the west side of the Mahomed Abdul Hassan loop, extending by 600 yards the gap we held between the two Turkish positions on the right bank of the river, and 1,000 yards of the first line trench which lay astride the bend. We captured 7 officer prisoners, 155 other ranks, 2 machine-guns, 3 trench mortars and 200 dead were counted in a communication trench 300 yards long.

A GALLANT SORTIE.

January 10th was a comparatively quiet day. We advanced our line with little opposition and it seemed that the back of the Turkish resistance was broken. Before evening we had them pinned in a narrow triangle on the river bank and most of us thought it was all over. But the Turk was far from beat. The gallant remnants of the battalion who fought on the 9th had been withdrawn, and fresh troops had been ferried over at night to take their place. But owing to the scrub and nullahs and the steep river banks, it was difficult to estimate with what force the position was held, and the misty morning hampered aeroplane reconnaissance. At 2 on the afternoon of the 11th we were preparing for the final scene, when the Turks counter-attacked on both flanks and penetrated our line. They were held up by our rifle and machine-gun fire, and as they broke back became a target for our guns. They lost heavily, but it was one of the most gallant sorties ever seen.

In many ways the Mahomed Abdul Hassan bend was a good position to hold. The brushwood and nullahs made for sticky fighting, and we could not mass troops in an area which was enfiladed on both sides, north and south, from the other bank of the river. The Turks were keenly alive to this advantage and turned it to account. They also realised that the capture of the loop would enable us to enfilade the Kut peninsula in the same way as well as both banks of the Hai. The Ottoman troops were ordered to hold on and they held on with their backs to the wall in a manner that compelled our admiration. Their position was hopeless. The end was only a question of patience and guns. War is not sport, and it was not worth while wasting troops on frontal attacks. Instead of rushing the position we threw forward our trenches gradually until the area they held became so cramped that our concentrated gun fire made it untenable. Even so there were sorties and counter-attacks and our infantry had to go in with the bayonet again, before the enemy quitted.

A GRIM RUSE.

The remnants of the force slipped away in their boats and coracles on the night of the 10th, 10th. They kept up the ruse of digging until the small hours. We thought they were digging themselves in deeper against our artillery fire. As a matter of fact they were burying their dead. And in doing so they filled up their trench, preparing their cemetery and a strategical line of retreat at the same time, so that our infantry had to advance in the morning without cover, exposed to the fire from the other bank.

We can afford to bear witness to our enemy's grit; it would be a poor compliment to our fighting men if we did not. These were the best Ottoman troops, and the dogged tenacity of the Turk behind a parapet is proverbial. As a certain private expressed it, "Until he's got a crump on his—cokernut the old Turk doesn't know when he is beat." The Turkish Commander sent a message to the Officer Commanding at Mahomed Abdul Hassan, congratulating the troops for their "steadfastness in holding their ground in spite of bloody losses during to-day's bombardment in the mist." The document was found on one of their dead. "The Corps Commander kisses the eyes of all ranks and thanks them" was the expressive Eastern phrase. "I too kiss all their eyes and thank them."

And now we are hammering away at the Turk again in the triangle opposite Kut, and he is taking his punishment well.

WAR DIET.

Breakfast.—Porridge and milk, grilled mutton chops and chips, hashed beef, curry and rice, boiled potatoes.

Dinner.—Soup, boiled mutton, corned beef, vegetables, potatoes, tapioca custard.

Tea.—Lancashire hot pot or cottage pie, cold meats (2), jacket potatoes or dry hash.

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HONGKONG.

TO THE
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the Owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Seal-Casings and Staff Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleansed.

The WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

ADAM GIBSON,
Secretary.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1917.
1612]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"EURYALUS,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 30th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 29th instant, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, March 24, 1917. 1613

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-DAY

9.15 p.m.—Performance by Clarke's Cirque at Kowloon.

MEMOS FOR MONDAY.

4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
5.15 p.m.—Lecture by Prof. McElroy at City Hall.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, March 27:—
10.30 a.m.—Launch of the s.s. "Autolycus" at Taikoo Dockyard.
11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co's. Meeting.
Noon.—H.K. & W. Dock Co's. Meeting.
Noon.—Queen's College Athletic Sports on College Ground, Causeway Bay.
4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong.

TUESDAY 27 & WEDNESDAY March 28:—
2.15 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at "Braeside," 20 Macdonnell Road.

WEDNESDAY, March 28:—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co's. Meeting.
Noon.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co's. Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 29:—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
5.30 p.m.—General Meeting of Members of the Hongkong Club.

FRIDAY, March 30:—
Noon.—China Sugar Refining Co's. Meeting.
1.30 p.m.—St. Stephen's College Athletic Sports.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Peak School Sports at Hon. Mr. Severn's residence.
6.15 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Phœnix Club Ltd.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, March 24, 1917.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

THE German cannot yet bring himself to understand that the world will not be the same for him after the war as it was before. We have, for example, the German Minister of Finance saying in the Reichstag "We shall renew our trade relations with foreign countries, despite the Paris Conference;" and an ex-Colonial Minister has been talking about the restoration of the German colonies after the war. It is incredible that men of their standing in Germany should really think these things; and it would, perhaps, be more correct to regard their statements as all part of the game to sustain popular faith in a final German triumph. The old German trade relations can never be renewed with foreign countries, and every week the war is prolonged, with its story of wanton destruction and brutality by the Germans, makes that fact more certain and more obvious. As for the restoration of the Colonies, that is an equally vain dream. Mr. WALTER LONG has anticipated the decision of the Imperial Conference on this question by a public statement that Germany will be deprived of her colonies. This pronouncement has given great satisfaction to the self-governing colonies who have assisted to such an important extent in the conquering of these territories. We know what South African statesmen think about the possibility of a reversion to Germany of the colonies which the South African Forces have helped to conquer. Australia and New Zealand have equally firm views on the subject. The Premier of New Zealand has recently expressed himself in these terms: "All the world knows why Britain went to war. In August, 1913, there was no question of our taking German territory. But after what has taken place the British people in the Pacific would not feel by any means secure if they thought that German bases were to be permitted in the Southern Hemisphere, with German warships within a day or two's steam of our settlements. New Zealand holds Samoa, and means to retain it. I am sure the Australian people feel the same with regard to the enemy islands of which they have taken possession." Evidence of this was furnished in a telegram received yesterday, mentioning that a congress of the Australian Chambers of Commerce have passed a resolution expressing strong determination to resist any proposal to hand back the German islands in the Pacific, on the ground that such a step is opposed to the interests and safety of the Commonwealth and New Zealand. Of course, the question is a matter for consideration, when the times comes, by the Allies as a whole, but we have no doubt that it will be recognised that what is to the interests and safety of the British Dominions is equally to the interests and safety of the Empire as a whole, and, therefore, to the interests of the Entente.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The name of Mr. J. A. Shaw has been added to the list of authorised architects of the Colony.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. J. E. W. Beard to be a temporary 2nd Lieutenant in the Cadet Company, Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton has been appointed to act as Postmaster General, in addition to his other duties, during the temporary absence of Mr. F. D. C. Wolfe, or until further notice.

Mr. Funatsu, one of the secretaries of the Japanese Legation in Peking, (formerly Consul in Hongkong) has agreed to become the adviser to the Bank of Communications.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to recognise Monsieur U. R. Réau as Consul for France in Hongkong.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of the boatswain of the s.s. *Empress of Russia* who was charged with wounding two coolies. The defendant was discharged.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Mrs. E. F. Bryant $15

A H.K. Volunteer Corps Order to hand says: "Parades.—Reference Corps Order No. 5 of 23rd instant, the lecture by Lieut.-Colonel I. B. F. Currie, General Staff, will be given at Volunteer Head quarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday 27th instant, and not on Thursday 29th inst., as stated therein."

An election will take place at the City Hall on Tuesday, the 3rd day of April, 1917, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of enabling the electors to nominate a member to serve on the Sanitary Board in the place of Mr. P. W. Goldring, an elected member of the Board, who has resigned.

The following post-card has just been received by the "Little Bit Workers' Society" dated 13, February 1917: "Many thanks for two parcels of smokes received for which the men are most grateful. Arrived at a most welcome moment.—G. L. THORNTON Captain R.A.M.C."

A *Gazette Extraordinary* issued to-day contains a notification that the Gap Rock, Waglan, and Cape Collinson Lights will be extinguished on and after the 31st March, 1917. Masters of ships are accordingly warned not to approach Hongkong except during daylight hours nor to enter the swept channel before 7.30 a.m.

The attention of Hongkong and Kowloon residents is invited to the announcement made in another column by Mr. J. R. Flynn Anderson as to the new Hongkong Dollar Directory. Residents are kindly asked to send in their names and addresses for publication in this directory. There has been no canvassing for advertisements, no soliciting for money in advance, but a simple appeal to the public to send in their names without fee or charge.

PAUL DUFAULT.

The French-Canadian tenor, Paul Dufault, is returning to America via the East, after a remarkably successful tour of Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Dufault is just completing a brief season in Singapore, where the critics have been unanimous in his praise. Paul Dufault first visited Australia as co-star with the famous prima donna, the late Mme. Nordica, about four years ago. The tour just completed is his second of New Zealand and Australia. According to press report, Mr. Dufault is the possessor of a beautiful tenor voice, combined with great dramatic ability. He has a concert party with him, and will probably give two concerts in Hongkong prior to his departure for the next point on his homeward trip.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

THAT little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

AN ENGINEER CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning, George Anderson, third engineer of the s.s. *Hupeh*, pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing $180, a sovereign, an I.O.U. for $20, one silver watch valued at $30, several papers and a pocket book from Hugh Tulloch, second engineer of the s.s. *Hupeh*.

The complainant deposed that on the morning of the 22nd instant, whilst he was in his cabin with the defendant, he discovered that a draw in his cabin had been broken open and a box containing the stolen articles had been removed. He immediately notified the Police and a police sergeant came aboard and searched the stewards' quarters but could find no trace of the stolen box or its contents.

An engineer residing at the Wyndham Hotel then gave evidence that on the evening of the 22nd instant, at about six o'clock, the defendant came to his room at the Hotel in a state of intoxication and asked him to change a fifty-dollar note. The witness gave the defendant four ten dollar notes and two five dollar notes and when the defendant took the fifty dollar note from one of his trouser pockets the witness saw a second note which was of a hundred dollar denomination. Considering that a man in the defendant's condition was not safe with that amount of money, he took him to a friend in whose presence he secured possession of the hundred dollar note, the defendant being "too drunk to know that the money was being taken from him. When the witness saw the defendant shortly after 2.30 p.m. the following day, he asked him if he knew anything of the theft that had occurred aboard the s.s. *Hupeh* and the defendant replied that he knew nothing of it. The witness then informed the defendant that he (the defendant) was suspected of stealing the box and that things looked very black for him. He did not, however, tell the defendant of the hundred dollar note he had taken from him but asked if he knew how much money he had in his (the defendant's) possession the previous evening. The defendant replied that as near as he could state he had between $110 and $120 dollars. The witness then informed the defendant that he could prove he had as much as $150 in his possession the previous evening and questioned him as to where he obtained that amount of money. The defendant explained that he had changed Singapore currency for Hongkong dollars, having received the Singapore currency for twenty sovereigns whilst in Singapore. The witness then asked the defendant if he could take him to the money changing shop where he had changed the Singapore for Hongkong currency. The defendant said he would try to find the shop and the two men parted. Later the defendant returned and informed the witness that he had failed to locate the shop.

Sergeant Thompson then testified that he arrested the defendant at 7.30 o'clock this morning aboard the s.s. *Hupeh*. He explained to prisoner the charge on which he was being taken into custody.

Inspector Gorden stated that whilst in the charge room the defendant stated that he was innocent of the theft.

Two Chinese members of the crew of the s.s. *Hupeh*, gave evidence one stating that the defendant borrowed a chisel from him on the morning of the theft and did not return the tool.

The case was then adjourned until next Tuesday, bail being fixed at $500.

Mr. Tulloch was relieved of further attendance, and Inspector Gordon will continue the prosecution.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A PULLY.

A boatman charged with the unlawful posession of a pully valued at five dollars, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, stating that he had been working aboard a junk and as he had not been paid for his services he took the pully as reimbursement.

His explanation, however, did not satisfy the magistrate and the defendant was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

A REWARDED VIGIL.

Upon entering his residence at No. 95 Nathan Road, Kowloon, shortly after 11 p.m., last night, a district watchman discovered that all his clothes had been stolen. He immediately hurried to the Kowloon Railway Station and after waiting there until 6.30 a.m. saw a man approaching who was wearing a suit of clothes and carrying a bundle of clothing which the watchman recognised as the garments stolen from his residence. He therefore, took the man into custody and the latter was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning in answer to a charge of burglary.

The defendant, however, who said he had been a contractor for the Naval Yard, pleaded not guilty to the charge, stating that the clothing had been given to him by a man whom he met in the street.

Evidence was heard and His Worship remanded the defendant in Police custody until Monday morning in order to give him an opportunity to identify the man who had given him the stolen clothing.

CHARTERED BANK DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, at the approaching meeting of Shareholders, will recommend that a dividend be declared for the past half year at the rate of 14% per annum and a bonus of 12s/- per share free of income tax, that £100,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, that £20,000 be added to the Officers' Superannuation Fund, that £30,000, be written off Office Premises A/c. and that £157,465, be carried forward.

THE GERMAN MEDICAL SCHOOL AT SHANGHAI.

OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH.

On Saturday afternoon the French Police took charge of the German Medical School in French Concession. The master was carried through under the personal supervison of M. Schmitt, the Superintendent of the French Police. The matters were informed that they would have to leave and the Chinese students, of whom there are about 400, were informed that they could remain in the building until such time as they can be sent to their homes, which will be done gradually. Meanwhile, the authorities are catering for students, who will find nothing about which to complain in their treatment.

The closing of this school is due to the nature of the establishment and to the rupture of relationships between China and Germany, and the existence of this centre of German propaganda in the French Concession is, therefore, no longer considered possible.

The German Government has not spared any sacrifice for this school as will be seen from the following despatch from the "*Ostasiatische-Lloyd*" published on January 27, 1916:—

"Berlin, January 27.—On Saturday, the general meeting of the Asiatische Gesellschaft took place, Ambassador Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein presiding. Admiral von Truppel, Ministerial Director Dr Schmidt, Urbig, the president of the Disconto Gesellschaft and Privy Councillors Professors Penk and Sachan were also present. Baron von Schwarzenstein stated that, for 1916, a sum of mks. 50,000 had been appropriated for the German Medical College in Shanghai. He also stated that, notwithstanding Germany's attention to the world war, public opinion remained much interested in China. All meetings of the Asiatische Gesellschaft in Berlin have been overcrowded; in consequence similar meetings will be held in future in other cities."

To this may be added the fact that during the discussion in the Reichstag on the budget for 1915, the German Minister for Naval Affairs, Admiral Dahuhart, speaking in the name of the Government, declared that the German establishments at Taingtao ought to be replaced by the German establishments in Shanghai. In order to realize this object a new sum of Mks. 50,000 was voted by the Reichstag in 1916.—*N. C. Daily News.*

HONGKONG WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

"Our Little Bit" Society, Kowloon, yesterday forwarded their usual fortnightly parcel of comforts to the soldiers, to the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London, through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., consisting of the following:—

2,184 Rolled Bandages
1,200 Swabs
138 Flannel Manytailed Bandages
89 Eye Bandages
82 Surgical Caps
55 Milk Covers
6 pairs Surgical Stockings
20 Mufflers
5 pairs Stretcher Boots
87 suits Pyjamas
85 Khaki Aandkerchiefs.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

3.30 p.m.

Banks	$ 680	buyers
Douglases	103	sellers
Indos Def.	127	s. & sa.
China Sugars	125	buyers
Wharves	81	sellers
Docks	127	buyers
Humphreys	8½	buyers
	9½	sellers
Dairy Farms	23	buyers
Cements	8.80	buyers
	8.90	s. & sa.
Trams	7.20	buyers
Shanghai Cottons Tls.	117	buyers

A LIFE SAVER.

IT is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhœa and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS, 1917.

The following Regulations made by His Excellency the Governor relating to the collection and communication of naval and military information and to the spreading of false or prejudicial reports are published in the *Government Gazette*:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause I (a) of clause III of the Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in Council dated the 26th day of October, enacted by the Order of His Majesty in Council dated the 21st day of March, 191. Orders were brought into operation in the Colony by Proclamations dated the 5th August, 1914, and the 13th day of May, 1916, respectively, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following regulations:—

1.—(1) No person shall without lawful authority collect, record, publish, or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the forces, ships, plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any naval or military operations by any such forces, ships, or aircraft, or with respect to the supply, description, condition, transport, or manufacture or storage or place or intended place of manufacture or storage of war material, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defence of any place, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any document containing any such information as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2.) No person shall without lawful authority publish or communicate any information relating to the arrival, departure or presence in the waters of the Colony of any ship, and if any person publishes or communicates any such information in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(3.) For the purposes of this regulation the expression "ships of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's Allies" includes ships engaged in the service of His Majesty or of any of His Majesty's Allies.

2.—(1.) No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication:—

(a) spread false reports or make false statements; or
(b) spreads reports or make statements intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or
(c) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces or the discipline of any police force; or
(d) special reports or make statements intended or likely to undermine public confidence in any bank or currency notes which are legal tender in the Colony; or
(e) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects;

and no person shall produce any performance on any stage or exhibit any picture or cinematograph film or commit any act which is intended or likely to cause any such disaffection interefnce or prejudice as aforesaid, and if any person contravenes any of the above provisions he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2.) If any person without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession or on premises in his occupation or under his control any document containing a report or statement the publication of which would be a contravention of the foregoing provisions of this regulation, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that he did not know and had no reason to suspect that the document contained any such report or statement, or that he had no intention of transmitting or circulating the document or distributing copies thereof to or amongst other persons either within or without the Colony.

3. The Captain Superintendent of Police, or any person duly authorised by him, if he has reason to suspect that any offence against these regulations is being or has been committed in or on any house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other premises, may enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, promises at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any party thereof, and may seize anything found therein with respect to which any offence against these regulations may appear to have been committed (including, where a report or statement in contravention of Regulation 1 or Regulation 2 of these regulations has appeared in any newspaper or other printing or capable of being used for the printing or production of the newspaper or other publication), and the Governor may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of. The Captain Superintendent of Police, or any person duly authorised by him, may also seize anything which may appear to be evidence of any such offence.

4.—(1.) If a magistrate is satisfied by information in writing upon oath laid before him by the Captain Superintendent of Police or any person duly authorised by him, that any document containing any information, report or statement, the publication whereof would be an offence against Regulation 2 of these regulations, is about to be issued for publication or dispersion from, or that copies thereof are upon any premises, or that preparations are being made on any such premises for the publication of any such information, report, or statement, the magistrate may issue a warrant authorising any European police officer to enter, at any time, and if need be by force, and searching the premises and to seize any such document, and any written or printed copies thereof, and any type or other appliance which has been or is being used or is intended to be used or is in a condition adapted for use in the production of such copies and bring them before a magistrate.

(2.) The magistrate before whom they are brought may issue a summons calling upon the owner to show cause why the articles so seized should not be destroyed, and if the owner does not appear in obedience to the summons, or if upon appearance he does not satisfy the magistrate that the articles in question are not of such a character or so adapted as in this regulation herein-before mentioned, the magistrate may order them to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and in any other case shall order them to be restored after the expiration of seven clear days to the owner.

(3.) For the purposes of this regulation a summons shall be deemed to be duly served if addressed to the owner of the articles without further name or description, and left at or sent by registered post to the premises on which the articles were seized.

5. Any person who acts in contravention of these regulations, or who is reasonably suspected of having so acted, may be taken into custody by any police officer.

6. Any person charged with having committed an offence against these regulations shall be tried before a magistrate, or on indictment, or by court-martial, according as the Governor may direct, and in the absence of any such direction such person shall be tried before a magistrate.

7. The following penalties may be inflicted in respect of offences against these regulations:—

(a) by a magistrate, imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding $800, or both such imprisonment and fine;

(b) on indictment, or by court-martial, imprisonment for life with or without hard labour, or any less punishment, or, in the case of offences where intention of assisting the enemy is proved, death or any less punishment.

8. Any person who attempts to commit, or procures aids or abets, or does any act preparatory to, the commission of, any act prohibited by these regulations, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to have acted in contravention of these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

9. No prosecution shall be instituted under these regulations except with the consent of the Attorney General:

Provided that such consent shall not be necessary before the execution of any search or arrest or before the issue of any warrant.

10. These regulations may be cited as the Censorship Regulations, 1917.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor, in their weekly report, dated 23rd inst. state:—

Since our last report the market has continued fairly active and business has been on rather a better scale than for some time. The anticipated weakness for the March Settlement has not so far eventuated, but buyers seem inclined still to hold off a little longer.

Shanghai is once more experiencing a slight relapse after a very brisk market, particularly is this noticeable in Cotton Shares which were all strong demand last week. The market is now easier with sellers predominating. The Tael rate keeps fairly high viewed from the standpoint of recent quotations.

Rubber is quoted from London 3 2½ per lb.

Banks are still wanted at $680, with a small business reported at the rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have come to business at $890, Cantons at $370, North Chinas at $160, Yangtzes at $235, are all quoted at last week's rate with no business reported.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires are in demand at $352½, China Fires at $155.

SHIPPING.—The strength reported in Douglas shares was very short lived and now despite the announcement of a $5 interim dividend the market has receded to $102. Deferred Indos have fluctuated between $128 and $129, with most of the business done round about $127, at the close the rate of Star Ferries at $33, Steamboat $18½ are quiet with nothing doing.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars closed last week at $123, and have since been quoted as high as $130 for cash, at which rate a small business was done. The rate however has receded again, and to-day sellers are offering shares at $127 with buyers waiting for $125. Malabons at $33, are without feature.

OILS AND MINING.—Langkats are quoted nominal at last weeks rate of Tls. 16½. Raubs are offering at $2.35, Tronohs at 30s. Shells at 103s., Urals at 30s. with no business transacted.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Kowloon Wharves are quoted at $81, with business done slightly higher than this. Hongkong Docks are wanted at $127. Shanghai Docks after advancing to Tls. 88 for cash have since fallen away to Tls. 86 as which price there are buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Centrals at $93, West Points at $70, Hongkong Lands at $94 could all be placed at quotations. Humphreys were offering at $9½ on Wednesday with no buyers over $8, but the market has since strengthened to $8½, round about which rate a fair business has been done. Hongkong Hotels at $102, are unchanged from last week.

COTTON MILLS.—The market in Shanghai in Cotton Mill Shares seems to be easier. The following quotation must be taken as more or less nominal:—Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 118, Ewos at Tls. 147½, Kung Yiks Tls. 13, Yangtsepoos at Tls. 5.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—Hongkong Electrics could be placed at $49, China Lights are wanted at $4.70, Hongkong Trams have come to business to a fair extent at $7; there are no sellers in evidence under $7.10 at which rate the market closes steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents are offering at $8.10, China Borneos are wanted at $8. Cements have come to business at $9, William Powells at $6, Dairy Farms at $24, Waterboats have changed hands at $16½, Hongkong Ices at $100 are quiet with nothing doing.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on London is 2/3 15-16 and the T.T. selling date on Shanghai is 69.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

WAR DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

THE BATTLE OF DEMOCRACY.

NEW YORK, March 23.

A mass meeting of 13,000 people in Madison Square Gardens passed a resolution calling upon Congress to declare a state of war between the United States and Germany and pledging themselves to support President Wilson. In urging the United States to enter the war without delay, Mr. Eli Root, presiding, emphasised that if America went to war she would be again fighting the battle of democracy on the side of democratic Allies including "now, God be praised, the great democracy of Russia."

Mr. Fairchild, the ex-Secretary to the Treasury, pictured a great American division led by Colonel Roosevelt fighting in France and another fighting in Russia, sent by the oldest democracy to the youngest democracy, to save both from the dreadful foe of all democracies.

ANOTHER AMERICAN SHIP SUBMARINED.

YMUIDEN, March 23.

A trawler has arrived with 13 additional survivors of the *Healdton*. They state that there were 21 deaths. The ship was submarined without warning within the so-called "safe" zone.

LATER.

The attack on the *Healdton* occurred at 8.15 on the evening of March 21. The vessel was plainly lighted and bore the words "Healdton, New York" between the masts. The survivors include the Captain.

LATER.

The *Healdton* was an oil tank steamer. She was twice torpedoed amidships and took fire. A boat capsized, and the twenty-one occupants were probably drowned. The Captain declares that at least six Americans were drowned.

GERMAN SEA WAR ZONE EXTENDED.

A NOTIFICATION TO NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, March 24.

Germany has notified Norway that the danger zone now includes the waters between the northern coast of Norway and Spitzbergen, except the Norwegian territorial waters. Obviously this is aimed at the Archangel route.

THE "LIBERTY OF THE PRESS" IN HOLLAND.

DUTCH EDITOR SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

AMSTERDAM, March 23.

The Hague Supreme Court has sentenced Mr. Schroeder, the pro-Ally Editor of the *Telegraaf*, to three months' imprisonment, for the article written on January 16, 1915, in which it was declared that conscienceless scoundrels in Central Europe caused the war.

GERMANY SENDS PRISONERS TO WAR ZONE.

LONDON, March 23.

The International Red Cross Society announces that a large number of prisoners have been sent to the war zone from Germany.

BRITISH LINER TONNAGE REQUISITIONED.

LONDON, March 22.

The Government has made a general requisition of all liner tonnage of what is generally known as the "Conference Lines," which serve India, Australia South Africa, South-East Africa and South America.

This means that the liner tonnage will be requisitioned at "Bluebook" rates, which are lower than those that such tonnage fetches in the open market.

It is understood that this extended control is a scheme intended to deal systematically, with and to the best advantage of practically the whole of the British tonnage, bringing it under the direction of the Shipping Controller.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

THE ARREST OF THE TSAR.

PETROGRAD, March 23.

The ex-Tsar has arrived at Tsarskoeselo.

There was no excitement on the arrival of the Delegates at Mohileff. They presented the mandate of arrest to General Alexieff who informed the Tsar, who was waiting inside the Imperial train. The ex-Tsar replied: "I am ready to go anywhere and to submit to any decision."

A silent crowd witnessed the departure, the Dowager Empress and a group of officers bidding the ex-Tsar farewell. The train arrived at Susasilho at nine in the morning when the ex-Tsar was awakened. At 10 o'clock he went to the dining saloon, inviting his suite to partake of coffee. After an hour's conversation the ex-Tsar addressed his suite and servants saying: "Thank you for your services. *Au revoir.*" He kissed the members of his suite and servants, the latter kissing the ex-Tsar's shoulder. On arriving at the Imperial Pavillion the ex-Tsar, wearing the Cossack uniform, stepped out calmly, but looking haggard, and walked to a waiting motor car. The public was not present.

UNITED STATES RECOGNITION.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

The State Department has announced the formal and full recognition of the new Russian Government.

BRITISH PRESS AND THE REVOLUTION.

LONDON, March 23.

The result of the revolution is received with unmixed joy by the British Press. The headings to editorials which read "Long Live Russia" and "Russia as a Nation" testify to the satisfaction with what is described as the most momentous event of the war, and the most crushing blow yet dealt to Germany, who is now expected to feel the influence of the real Russian spirit. Sympathy and pity are expressed for the tragic figure of the Tsar, patriotic and devout, but lacking in intellectual and moral strength to place himself boldly at the head of the people.

RECOGNITION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, March 23.

The British, French and Italian Ambassadors yesterday conveyed to the Foreign Office their recognition of the Provisional Government and asked for a formal reception when Sir George Buchanan has recovered from influenza. The whole Cabinet will be present at the reception.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, March 23.

A Russian official message transmitted by wireless states:—

In the direction of Lida our counter-attacks regained trenches we lost yesterday.

We drove out the enemy from the stations of Vedeni and Halt, in the region of Brailov.

We dislodged the Turks from their positions near Charezia and occupied Aliabad, near Kernida, after a 16 hours' battle.

NO NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 23.

Except for the message announcing the capture of Kermanshah, no news from Russia has been received since March 12.

[This means, presumably, no news from this particular theatre of the war.—ED.]

THE PRICE OF BREAD IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 23.

The price of a quartern loaf will be raised to a shilling on Monday.

THE FOOD POSITION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 23.

After a debate in the House of Commons on the Food question, Mr Bathurst replying pointed out that the poorer classes in Great Britain were not suffering as badly as those in other belligerent countries. He undertook to consider measures to prevent evasion of the regulations through the people purchasing from different grocers. He said potatoes might last till the new crop if the well-to-do temporarily forbore from consumption. A drastic new food order would be issued shortly.

THE IRISH HOME RULE QUESTION.

HISTORIC SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 23.

There was an historic scene in the House of Commons when Mr. Bonar Law made his unexpected Home Rule statement. Loud cheers rang from all the benches when Mr. Bonar Law declared that the Government had decided, despite the risk of failure, that it would be worth while, on their own responsibility, to make another attempt to reach a settlement.

The whole tone of the debate was one of conciliation.

Mr. Redmond was absent, but it is known that, as a result of the Government's decision, the Nationalist leaders will refrain from obstructionist tactics pending the Government's action.

A striking change in the Ulsterite front was revealed by the speech of Mr. Ronald McNeill, who, while upholding the justice of Ulster's view, expressed a desire for an amicable settlement.

It was noticed that Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson sat together and lengthily conversed prior to the former's statement. Speculation is rife as to the Government's intentions, of which nothing has transpired, but the opinion is that the best hopes of a settlement would be a reduction of the proposed exclusion area with a proviso that any County may vote itself out of the Act for a term of years. It is also expected that there will be some symbol of the integrity of Ireland to meet the Nationalists' claim to a "United Ireland."

The question of the participation of the Dominion delegates has aroused the very greater interest. It is pointed out that all the Home Rule Acts of the Dominions were the result of settlement by consent.

PRUSSIAN BREAD RATION TO BE REDUCED.

AMSTERDAM, March 23.

Following the recent statement in the Prussian Diet, that the stock of grain is less than was generally believed, it is now announced that the Prussian bread ration will be reduced from April 15 by one quarter.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS FRENCH LAWYER.

PARIS, March 15.*

The death is announced of Maitre Labori, the famous French lawyer.

(* Delayed in transmission.)

THE OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, March 15.*

Sir Arthur Lawley cables that the arrangements for the evacuation of the men wounded in the recent actions in Mesopotamia were admirable. There was not the slightest hitch, the Red Cross motor launches worked splendidly.

Replying to the congratulations of the Liverpool Exchange, General Maude says that the Lancashire men bore themselves most bravely at the passage of the Diala.

(* Delayed in transmission.)

SIR PERCY SYKES' PROGRESS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, March 15.*

In the House of Commons, Sir John D. Rees asked regarding General Sir Percy Sykes' progress in Persia and the extent to which he had succeeded in organising the force of military police under Indian army officers in South Persia.

Lord Robert Cecil replied the General Sir Percy Sykes is at present at Shiraz organising the South Persian Rifles. It was obviously undesirable to discuss the matters raised in the latter part of the question.

(* Delayed in transmission.)

The "N. C. Daily News" understands that the Chinese Government has decided that no rights of extra-territoriality shall continue to be enjoyed in China. This means that Germans in Shanghai, instead of being represented by the Dutch Consul-General, will come under the control of the Mixed Court and will have to be registered.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, March 23.

A French communique reports:—

In the region of St. Quentin there have been patrol skirmishes.

North of Dollon, between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy attempted violent counter-attacks to dislodge us from the east bank of the St. Quentin canal.

Successive enemy attacks in front of Clastres and Montescourt were broken, our machine gun fire inflicting heavy losses on the Germans.

Equally violent fighting west of LaFere terminated in the complete defeat of the enemy.

South of the Oise our detachments crossed the Ailette at some points.

The Germans north of the Aisne made renewed attempts between the Laon road and the river. Three attacks on the Vregny-Chivres line were stopped by our barrage fire. Our artillery in the region south of the Aisne enfiladed the Germans, inflicting very heavy losses.

Fairly heavy artillery fighting took place in the Woevre region. An enemy attempt on Romainville farm, near St. Mihiel, failed.

Reports are continuing to pour in of German vandalism in the evacuated zone.

General Fleck, the commander of the 17th Army Corps, carried off the furniture of the house in which he resided at Ham.

HUN VANDALISM.

LONDON, March 23.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports: The enemy either burned or exploded every house in every village we passed. They wrecked the canal bridges and even cut down the fruit trees. The villagers agree that the German soldiers are practically exclusively fed on inferior bread and marmalade with a little canned meat, while the officers fare on very little better.

FEEBLE EXPLANATIONS FOR GERMAN RETREAT.

AMSTERDAM, March 23.

The German press is still laboriously explaining the retreat from the Ancre.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, after saying it is a riddle and a most painful surprise, declares that it must be a clever move, and certainly splendidly carried out.

Major Morath, writing in the *Berlin Tageblatt* evidently under Government inspiration, reminds the puzzled German public of Hindenburg's strategy in the days of Tannenberg and says that surely it is not necessary to point out that he is now acting in the west, shortening his front strategically in order to leave a wilderness for the advancing enemy.

KAISER DECORATES HIS NAVAL CHIEF.

AMSTERDAM, March 23.

The Kaiser has conferred the Order of Merit on Admiral Von. Holtzendorff, Chief of the Admiralty Staff, in recognition of his services as his "Naval Counsellor."

COMPULSORY RATIONING OF BREAD FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, March 22.

In the House of Lords, Lord Devonport the Food Controller foreshadowed compulsory rationing of bread unless the consumption is very considerably diminished.

CONTROLLER FOR COAL MINES.

LONDON, March 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. G. H. Roberts announced that the Board of Trade had appointed a controller for all coal mines, who was now dealing with the question of distribution of supplies with a view to economy of transports.

THE U.S. LOAN OFFER.

LONDON, March 23.

The City is impressed with the American Federal Reserve Board's *volte face* in recommending a billion dollar loan. It is pointed out that bankers hitherto have been discouraged from taking up short-dated Entente loans.

GERMAN SPIES IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, March 23.

Two men accused of obtaining or attempting to obtain military information in England and Ireland for conveyance to Germany via the United States have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of G. $2,500 each. The State Attorney stated that the accused were merely tools engaged in a series of premeditated violations against America by German interests. Accused, by pleading guilty, had served Germany inasmuch as they had concealed the identity of those who were planning and financing the enterprise.

The superintendent of a chemical works at Hoboken and five engineers of the ss. *Kaiser Fredrich der Grosse* are charged with conspiracy in connection with the destruction of vessels last year, valued at four million dollars gold. The Government alleged that the manufacture of the bombs, which were smuggled aboard ships were conspiracies financed by Captain Boy-ed and von Papen.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

STRONGER ENEMY RESISTANCE.

LONDON, March 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's resistance is increasing on the whole front from westward of St. Quentin to the south of Arras.

Heavy snowstorms impeded our advance. We carried out a successful raid to the north-east of Arras. The enemy, counter-attacking across the open, suffered severe casualties. A small party raided our trenches north of Ypres, but was driven out by our machine guns. We dispersed another party to the south-west of Lens.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

THE RESULT WILL STRENGTHEN RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 22.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George, in a telegram to Prince Lvoff, expressed the most profound satisfaction of great Britain and her overseas dominions that Russia stands with the nations basing their institutions on responsible governments. Much as we appreciate the loyal and steadfast co-operation we have received from the Tsar and Russia's armies during two and a half years, we believe that the revolution, whereby her destinies are based on the sure foundation of freedom, has been the greatest service yet made to the Allied cause. It proves that the war is a struggle for popular government equally with liberty, which has thus already won one resounding victory. It is a sure promise that the prussian military autocracy will soon be overthrown. There is no doubt that the result of the establishment of a stable constitutional government will be to strengthen Russia in the resolve to prosecute the war until the last stronghold of tyranny is destroyed. All free peoples will unite to attain a future fraternity of peace.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

DESIRE FOR SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, March 22.

A general strong desire is manifested in the House of Commons in favour of an Irish settlement.

Mr. Bonar Law said he thought it would be far easier to effect an arrangement with Ulster if the Nationalists would openly avow that they had no desire to impose Home Rule on Ulster. Both Irish sides must make sacrifices.

Mr. Asquith promised his hearty co-operation.

The Nationalists abstained from participation in the discussion.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 22.

In the House of Commons, Sir L. G. Chiozza Money stated that over a hundred standardised ships had been arranged for. The ships were of three sizes, but he could not give details of their speed, etc.

NATIONAL SERVICE VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, March 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. C. T. Beck announced that 157,323 men had volunteered for national service, and about half of them were available for work of national importance.

SURVIVORS OF THE S.S. HEALDTON ARRIVE.

THE HAGUE, March 23.

A sloop has arrived with seven of the survivors of the sunken American steamer *Healdton*.

The *Healdton* was torpedoed on the 21st. Three boats were launched, two of which are missing. It is believed fourteen men were killed by a boiler explosion.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GERMAN PRESS.

LONDON, March 23.

A confidential circular issued by the General commanding in Muenster, Westphalia, has been published dictating to the newspapers how they are to discuss submarining. Editors are told that the "determined approval of the entire people must outring the press." He recommends the use of the word "unlimited" instead of "ruthless," to describe submarining and urges an outward form of friendliness towards America.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

LONDON, March 15.*

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. Brookes asked, regarding the situation in Persia, whether the Persian gendarmerie could be reconstituted so as to obviate the necessity for a recurrence of large Anglo-Russian military operations in Persia.

Lord Robert Cecil said he hoped that the present general retreat of the Turks from Persia would soon produce normal conditions therein. The Imperial Government was in consultation with Russia and Persia and giving careful attention to the considerations and objects mentioned in the question.

[*Delayed in transmission]

RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism can not be cured without taking nauseous medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC

COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has chasses it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phelgm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE $1.00 AND $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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A REMARKABLE PROCESSION.

PETROGRAD, March 23.

Government delegates have gone to Mohileff to conduct the ex-Emperor to Tsarskoeselo.

A procession of Knights of the Order of George and officers and men of the Imperial Bodyguard marched to his Majesty's house carrying a red flag emblazoned "Liberty" and with a band playing the "Marseillaise."

A Polish regiment carrying the old Polish revolutionary flag of 1863 had an enthusiastic reception at the Kieff. The flag was handed over to the President of the Executive Committee, who said "Free Russia will go hand in hand with free Poland."

THE BULGARIAN BOMBARDMENT OF MONASTIR.

CORUE, March 23.

A Serbian semi-official message states that prior to their compulsory retirement from the neighbourhood of Monastir the Bulgars on the 18th and 19th bombarded the town and dropped six hundred shells many of which were asphyxiating shells.

GERMAN FOOD TROUBLES.

LONDON, March 23.

A long and severe winter in Germany threatens serious injury to the new crops. The Food Dictator, Herr Battocki, has informed the Essen Miners' Union that, owing to the deficient harvest and further damage occasioned by frost, scarcity and privation are unavoidable.

THE TON-FOR-TON POLICY.

AUSTRALIAN SUPPORT.

ADELAIDE, March 22.

The Congress of the Australian Chambers of Commerce have resolved to support the demand to exact ton for ton for all shipping destroyed by the Germans contrary to the usages of war and also strongly to resist any proposal to hand back the German islands in the Pacific. Such a step would be opposed to the interests and safety of the Commonwealth and to New Zealand.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

RIFLES.

Members who have not yet returned their rifles to Armoury are to referred to Orders March 23rd/24th.

They will parade at Central Station at 5.45 p.m., on Tuesday, March 27th.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Monday, March 26th.—Class IX (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Thursday, March 29th.—Class X (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, March 30th.—Class XI (Inspector Gordon).

(Sgd.) F. C. IRWIN, D.S.P. (K.).

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

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LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, Port Said & MARSEILLES			
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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING etc. apply to E. V. D. PARR,
P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office. *Superintendent.*

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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North American Line. (TRANS PACIFIC). For Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, via Shanghai, Manila, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

"MEXICO MARU" Saturday, 31st Mar., at 3 p.m.
"HAWAII MARU" Thursday, 12th April, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE :—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

§ "KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 25th Mar., at Noon.
* "SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 29th Mar., at 8 a.m.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE :—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE :—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE :—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE :—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, *Manager.*
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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

THE Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to
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Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Mar. 25, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Mar. 27, at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	KAIPONG	Mar. 28, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Mar. 29, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	April 1, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	April 4, at Noon.

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S.S. 'Anhui,' 'Chenan,' 'Yingchow,' 'Shantung,' 'Sinkiang' and 'Sunning,' with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	*WINGSANG*	SUNDAY, Mar. 25, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	*LOKSANG*	WED'DAY, Mar. 28, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	*CHOYSANG*	FRIDAY, Mar. 30, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	*MAUSANG*	FRIDAY, Mar. 30, at Noon.
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	SATURDAY, Mar. 31, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE :—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE :—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE :—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

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BORNEO LINE :—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan Tawao and Lahad Datu.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	THURSDAY, 29th March at 11 A.M.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 3rd April at 11 A.M.

SWATOW

HAITAN | Capt. A. E. Hodgins.... | SATURDAY, 24th March at 4 P.M.

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Steamer.	Tons & Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Wed., 28th Mar. at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Mon., 2nd April.
PERSIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Mon., 16th April.
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Thurs., 26th April.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Sat., 12th May.
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Wed., 23rd May.

First Class to London - G$348. (£71-10.0) Return G$609. (£122)
" " " San Francisco G$250. " G$437.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso, Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer.	Tons & Speed.	Sailing.
ANYO MARU	18,500-15 knots	Tues., 11th Sept. at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to
T. DAIGO *AGENT.*
Telephone 291. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination.	Steamers. Displacement	Sailing Dates.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	§ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 28th March at Noon.
	§ AWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 1st May at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ AKI MARU, Capt. Yoshikawa, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 13th April at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU, Capt. Sasaki, Tons 8,000	SUNDAY, 25th March at 8 a.m.
	§ KAGA MARU, Capt. Komatsubara, Ts. 12,500	THURSDAY, 12th April at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Shinohatu, Tons 8,000	MONDAY, 26th March.
LONDON Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA		
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO		

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON	

For dates of departure and further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Telephone Nos. 208 & 209. E. KORI *Manager.*

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship
'HIRANO MARU,'
having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 30th March, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 23, 1917. 1602

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA, P.Is.,

THE Steamship
'NIPPON MARU,'
The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, 25th March, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, 29th March, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 30th March, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 13th April, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent,
Hongkong, March 23, 1917. 1606

PATELL & CO.

Importers--Exporters

AND

Commission Agents

HONGKONG.

Branches :—
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
BOMBAY, INDIA.
China :—
HANKOW,
SHANGHAI,
CANTON.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.
1037

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 291.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due at Marseilles 1917.	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES if calling about	Due LONDON about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered with or notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings. Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS, SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.,
Or, to Reiss & Co., Canton. General Agents.

WHAT SELF-RATIONING MEANS.

CONTROLLER'S DIETARY SCALE EXPLAINED.

OFFICIAL HOUSEHOLD GUIDE.

Lord Devonport has taken bread, meat, and sugar as the three most important staples of daily consumption; and the suggested limits are:

Bread 4lb. (or its equivalent 3lb. of flour).
Meat 2½lb.
Sugar 1lb. per head per week.

Recently he issued the following statement in explanation of certain points in his appeal on which there appears to have been some misapprehension:—

Meat includes bacon, ham, sausages, game, rabbits, poultry and tinned meat. The ration of 2½lb. per head per week means uncooked meat, as bought from the butcher, and includes bone and fat.

Housekeepers are expected to reduce their household consumption in respect of members of their household who take meals away from home.

The allowance of flour for bread making is expected to include that used for cakes, puddings, &c.

It is recognised that some housewives will not be able to afford to buy the full allowance of meat and may consequently be compelled to exceed the bread allowance of 4lb. per head per week. In such cases they are expected to keep their purchases of bread at least 1lb. per head per week below their previous consumption.

It is pointed out that if flour is restricted there is still a choice of rice and similar products for the children's puddings.

MORE BREAD, LESS MEAT.

The position of the man who eats more bread than the allotted supply is that he may save on the meat, as it is recognised that overdrawing in one direction can be counterbalanced by economy in another.

The Food Controller has taken only articles which are the real basis of the nation's food, and no question is at present raised regarding limitations in other items of diet, although economy in any particular is to be applauded. Such foods as haricot beans, lentils, peas, and rice are, for example, interchangeable, and afford plenty of scope for variety.

Professor T. B. Wood, one of the experts assisting at the Food Controller's Department, will, towards the end of this week issue the first of a series of weekly articles giving details as to food values and other information helpful to the frugal housewife.

A point to be emphasised is that the man (or woman) who lunches or dines out is expected to loyally observe the scheduled obligations as to self-imposed rationing, and meals in hotels and restaurants should be debited against him in the housekeeping account.

The general position as to meals in places of public resort is still under consideration, and Lord Devonport had a further meeting with the advisory committee of the hotel and restaurant proprietors which was appointed to go into matters of detail.

BREAD BELOW SHOP PRICE.

It is practicable to provide home-made bread at about 8½d. per quartern, which is 2d. less than the prevailing shop price.

The experience of a family living 22 miles out of London may be cited as an object lesson. The local miller grinds half a bushel of wheat (28lb.), the whole product being used in the flour, for which he charges 5s. 8d., plus 6d. for the grinding. He also sends, at the same price, half a bushel of white flour (or as near white as is permissible). Then there is the yeast, which works out at 2oz. for 3d., and the total cost is 1s. 9d. for 10lb. of bread.

It is claimed for the home-made bread that it is more nutritious and goes further than the ordinary shop loaf, and it is delightfully palatable.

Mr. Trustram Eve, speaking at Rugby said it appeared to him that legislation during this Session would be required if any big effort were to be made towards a very large increase of food arising from the harvest of 1918; and, by means of agricultural tractors and with the whole resources of the State at the disposal of of agriculture, he saw no reason why a considerable increase should not be obtained. The question be put to the farmers was; "Are you going to increase the food supply of 1918 and 1919, or do you want the State to do it, or will you, with the assistance of the State, undertake to deliver the goods?"

THE MOST DIFFICULT LANGUAGE.

Mr P. Brady asked the question in the *Observer* as to what constituted the most difficult language to acquire, that is presumably for the average Britisher or other European. Some incline to Pushtu or Basque, but most of the replies that have been sent in incline to Chinese or Japanese. Amongst the answers are the following:—

Mr C. Willoughby-Meade: I suggest Japanese, for the following reasons:—(1) The structure of the sentence is most peculiar. Some parts of speech are wanting; others have no European equivalent. (2) The lavish use of honorifics, "polite" variants of verb and verbal-adjective forms, particles, and numerative nouns; and variable modes of address. (3) The custom of writing certain words in Chinese characters. These characters have two names each—one Japanese, the other derived from the Chinese sound. Each character, with its two names and its meaning, must be learnt by heart. Educated Japanese know, and use, 2,000 or 3,000 of these characters: so that a fair grounding in written Chinese—itself a hard language—is advisable if one is to know Japanese as an educated person, should. (4) The learning of two native syllabaries the *katakana* and the *hiragana*, with their "cursive" or freehand variants. Most Japanese words are written in one of these, but custom dictates that certain words should be written in Chinese.

Mr. E. Blake suggests Chinese: My reason for this is that, on an average, it takes the missionaries (resident in China and provided with native teachers) a full five years to gain a working knowledge of any one dialect. My authority for this last statement is the word of a medical missionary who has put in over twenty years of work in China. Kaffir would probably make a good second.

Pte. A. H. Bright, No. 7777, R.A.M.C.: With the exception of Gaelic pronunciation, the European language present no difficulties and of the Asiatic, Chinese and Japanese present simple complexities of grammar, and the Indian languages, with the exception of Pushtu, are remarkably simple (Thibetan is included); but Samoyedan in the Tundras is difficult as having practically no regular declensions and no regular verbs. The African and Australasian continents have languages called "agglutinative." These are undoubtedly the most difficult languages in the world; but even so, are more readily pronounced than Pushtu, thus leaving this latter as probably the most difficult of the world's languages.

Mr John Cameron Grant says: There is no question at all in the matter. Chinese is by far the most difficult of all languages. The Governments of the world admit it in their regulations concerning the linguistic studies of diplomatic students. To know Chinese you have to "unknow" yourself; you must acquire the power of a different kind of "think"; and the demands not only upon the powers of memory, but upon the powers of sight and hearing and the distinguishing of tones as well are simply tremendous. From the point of view of inventor and mechanical engineer I have been called upon to deal with the language and have been guided upon it by the greatest living authorities on Chinese, with the result that Chinese is the most difficult to learn.

Mr C. H. Tennack says at different times he has made some study of various languages, among the more difficult to his mind being Turkish, Arabic, Russian, and Chinese. He expresses the opinion that the latter is the hardest to acquire a knowledge of literary or colloquial, for a European. The reason for this is that Chinese has, to our minds, no grammar; has (this in common with other Oriental languages) a syntax unlike anything in Europe; and, finally, has no alphabet. This latter want makes it impossible to "learn to read," and thus study by oneself. All work must be done with a teacher at one's elbow, who must tell one the sound and meaning of the various ideographs which replace our words spelt with letters. Further, Chinese has subtleties of pronunciation beyond the powers of most Europeans, but essential to conveying one's meaning with accuracy to a Chinaman.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

(Over 50 years' success. Please be sure and see you get free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.)

Clarke's Blood Mixture

The World's Best Blood Purifier.

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE NOTE.

TEXT OF MEMORANDUM.

The following is the text of the memorandum referred to in Berlin's reply to President Wilson's speech as giving details of the new measures for the blockade of the Allied countries:—

From February 1, 1917, all maritime traffic will be opposed, purely and simply, by all arms in the prohibited waters indicated below, around Great Britain, France and Italy and in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The blockaded areas are:—

(A) North: an area round England and France, marked off by a line running at 20 nautical miles distance from the Dutch coast as far as the Terschelling lightship, the degree of longitude of the Terschelling lightship to Udzio, a line running through latitude 62 deg. north, longitude 0deg. to latitude 62 deg. north and longitude 5deg. west, thence to a position three nautical miles south of the southern point of the Faroe island; thence from a point latitude 62deg. north and longitude 10deg. west to latitude 61deg. north and longitude 15deg. west; thence latitude 57deg. north, longitude 20deg. west; thence along latitude 43deg. north to a point 20 nautical miles from Cape Finisterre and along the Spanish coast at a distance of 20 nautical miles to the French frontier.

(B) South: the Mediterranean:—

The Mediterranean will remain open to neutral navigation in the area situated west of the following line: Point Espiquette to latitude 38deg. 20min. north and longitude 8deg. west, as well as to the north and west of strip twenty nautical miles wide along the northern coast of Africa, beginning longitude 2deg. west.

In order to connect this area with Greece there will be a strip twenty nautical miles wide to the north of the following line: latitude 38deg. north, longitude 8deg. east to latitude 38deg. north, longitude 10deg. east, to latitude 37deg. north and longitude 11deg. 30min. east to latitude 34deg. north, and longitude 11deg. 30min. east and longitude 22deg. 30min. east in Greek territorial waters.

Neutral vessels navigating in the blockaded areas will be doing so at their own risks and perils. Although measures have been taken in order that neutral vessels navigating on February 1, bound to ports in the blockaded areas, be spared during a suitable delay, it is nevertheless advisable to recommend that they be warned by every possible means and their route changed.

Neutral vessels anchored in ports of the blockaded areas may leave the prohibited waters with equal security if they take the shortest route to free waters.

RIGID RULES FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

The regular service of American passenger steamships may continue without hindrance:—

(A) If Falmouth is taken as port of destination;

(B) If the vessels, both homeward and outward bound take the direction of the Scilly Islands and a point situated in latitude 50deg. north and longitude 20 deg west. (German mines are not placed on this route).

(C) If the vessels display the following special signs, which will be permitted for them only, in American ports: hull and superstructure painted in alternate vertical white and red bands, 3 metres wide; on each mast a large flag of white and red squares; at the stern the American national flag. In darkness the national standard and the painting of the ships should, as far as possible, be viable from a distance and the ships should everywhere and always be powerfully lighted up.

(D) If one steamship travels in each direction each week, the arrival shall take place at Falmouth on Sunday and the departure from Falmouth on Wednesday.

(E) If the United States Government gives a guarantee that its ships have not contraband goods on board (according to the German lists of contraband goods).

Two copies of each chart indicating the blockaded areas have been given with the above Note. Similar Notes have been remitted to the other neutral Powers.

RULES FOR DUTCH NAVIGATION.

The German Government has transmitted the following Note to The Hague on the subject of navigation to and from Holland:—

Germany is prepared to take into account the requirements of the continental passenger service by granting the free passage each week, in both directions, of a Dutch paddle steamer between Flushing and Southend.

The paddle steamers may cross the forbidden water only by day. They must steer a direct inward or outward course from the Noord Hinder lightship. Along that line no German mines will be laid. The special signs to be carried by these ships during the crossing and the conditions are the same as for American passenger ships.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 Tons each
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ECUADOR" 29th March, at Noon. 15th June
S.S. "COLOMBIA" 23rd April.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" 21st May.

These Steamers have the most modern Equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Risen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings.
TELEPHONE 141. Chater Road.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £1,500,000@2/—=$15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,—Chairman.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. F. Shellim.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 14, 191 517

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND£1,800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, June 12, 1916.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

K. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, March 27, 1916.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	f.60,000,000= (£5,000,000)
PAID-UP CAPITAL	f.60,000,000= (£5,000,000)
RESERVE FUND	f. 9,237,149= (£ 769,762.)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

BANDJERMASIN,	RANGOON,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI.
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOURABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	TANDJONG-BALEI,
MEDAN,	TEGAL,
PADANG,	TELOK BETONG,
PALEMBANG,	TJILATJAP,
PEKALONGAN,	VLISSINGEN.
PENANG,	
PONTIANAK,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c. &c.
LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.
The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange issue letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN EERDE,
Agent.
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...	Yen 48,000,000 00
PAID-UP CAPITAL...	30,000,000 00
RESERVE FUND	21,300,000 00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ANTUNG-HSIEN	NAGASAKI
BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
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DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKIN
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HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SYDNEY
LIAO-YANG	TIENLING
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TSINANFU
TSINGTAU	

Interest allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO
Manager.
Hongkong, March 12, 1917.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING
— AND —
BOOK BINDING.
DONE AT
THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc.,
Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

JOINED.

Spr. H. J. Rowe having joined is allotted Corps No. 2081 and posted to Engineer Company.

LEAVE.

The undermentioned are granted leave for the duration of the war with effect from the dates mentioned:—

Lieutenant L. N. Murphy from 19.3.17.
Sergt. H. F. Haines from 1.4.17.
Pte. Pr. W. A. Wilkie from 23.3.17.
Spr. D. Smith from 23.3.17.

Captain E. D. C. Wolfe is granted 14 days' leave from 23.3.17.

Pte. J. H. Taggart is granted one month's leave from 21.3.17.

Spr. V. Findlay Smith is granted one month's leave from 20.3.17.

Pte. L. D. McNicoll is granted three months' leave from 20.3.17.

TRANSFERRED.

Pte. A. Forbes is transferred from Signalling Section to Artillery Battery dated 23.3.17.

Pte. A. W. J. Simmons is transferred from Civil Service Company to Engineer Company dated 23.3.17.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF ARMS.

All rifles and bayonets will be inspected between the 2nd and 9th of April and must reach Headquarters and be removed as the following dates:—

Artillery Battery and Belchers 6" Sec., to be at Headquarters on 30th March and to be removed from Headquarters on 3rd April.

Centre Sec. M.G. Co., Civil Service Co'y and Left Sec. M.G. Co., to be at Headquarters on 2nd April and to be removed from Headquarters on 4th April.

Right Sec. M.G. Co. and 1 Engineer Company, to be at Headquarters on 3rd April and to be removed from Headquarters on 5th April.

1 Engineer Company, to be at Headquarters on 4th April and to be removed from Headquarters on 6th April.

Signalling Section, to be at Headquarters on 4th April and to be removed from Headquarters on 6th April.

Scouts Company, to be at Headquarters on 5th April and to be removed from Headquarters on 7th April.

O.C. Units will make the necessary arrangements so that rifle and bayonets are available for details on duty.

PARADES.

SUNDAY, 25th instant:—

8.00 a.m. Scouts Company and all members of Artillery Battery, Left, Centre, Right Sections M.G. Co., Civil Service Company and Signalling Sec. who did not fire on 11th instant, on Praya just East of Blake Pier and proceed by launch to Kowloon City Range for Field Firing. Dress: Drill order (helmets) with haversack, waterbottle (filled) two pouches and 20 rounds ball ammunition. On completion of practices each unit will return the empty cartridge cases and draw the equivalent number of live rounds.

10 a.m. Belchers 6" Section as above.

MONDAY, 26th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Left, Centre and Right Sections M.G. Co., Scouts Company, Civil Service Company and Signalling Section at Headquarters under unit Commanders.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corpls. Edgecumbe, Grimes and Edmonds.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

8 to 10.30 p.m. E.L. class No. 1 at Belchers Battery.

TUESDAY, 27th instant:—

7.30 p.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Wellington Barracks.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

8 to 10.30 p.m. E.L. class No. 2 at Belchers Battery.

WEDNESDAY, 28th instant:—

5.10 p.m. Adjutant's Parade on Polo Ground, Left, Centre and Right Sections, M.G. Co., Scouts Company and Civil Service Company outside Courts of Justice and proceed by car to Polo Ground. Senior Officers need not attend.

THURSDAY, 29th instant:—

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery and Belchers 6" Section at Volunteer Headquarters for lecture by Lieut.-Colonel J. B. F. Currie, General Staff.

8 to 10.30 p.m. E.L. class No. 1 at Belchers Battery.

FRIDAY, 30th instant:—

7.30 p.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Bayonet Training class at Headquarters.

5.15 Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters C.S.M. Witchell, Corpls. Grimes and Edgecumbe will attend.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Wellington Barracks.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

8 to 10.30 p.m. E.L. class No. 2 at Belchers Battery.

DETAIL.

On duty 1st April: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 2nd April: Right Section M.G. Co.

On duty 3rd and 4th April: Scouts Company.

On duty 5th April: Civil Service Company.

On duty 6th April: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 7th April: Right Section M.G. Co.

Orderly Officer from 1st to 7th April: Lieut. Lindsell.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Office 'Phone 27.

OUR AGENCIES:—

Napier, Ford and Hupmobile Motor Cars,
Brooke, Caille and Scripps Marine Motors;
Triumph and Indian Motor Cycles,
Royal and Corona Typewriters,
Duresco Paints and Colourwash,
Optimus Stoves,
Jeyes Fluid,
Carbotyp Stationery,
Turner Oil and Gas Engines,
Simpson and Lawrence Yacht Fittings.
Dunlop Tyres,
General Accident Motor Car Insurance.

NOTICES.

RIFLE LEAGUE.

The undermentioned members will represent the Corps versus the Naval Dockyard on Sunday, 1st April at 2.30 p.m. at Tai Hang Range:—C.S.M. G. Duncan, Sergt. C. E. Frith, Gr. W. Selby, Sergt. E. W. Bradbury, Sergt. H. Holmes, Gr. H. Green, Sergt. M. Manuk and Corpl. A. Martin. Reserve: Corpls. Northey and Edmonds.

SERGEANTS' MESS MEETING.

A Meeting of the members of the Sergeants' Mess will be held in the Mess Room on Monday, 26th instant, at 6.45 p.m.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, 27th inst.

8 p.m. First Aid Lecture by Surgeon S. F. Lee.

9 p.m. Company and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, 29th inst.

8 p.m. Bandage Practice: Lce.-Corp. Wei Kan will take charge.

9 p.m. Company and Stretcher Drill.

SAITINGPEN DIVISION.

Sunday, April 1st.

A Sergeant and 16 men will parade with the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves on Sunday, April 1st. Fall in on the Cricket Ground at 8.15 a.m. Dress—Helmets, shorts, puttees haversacks (fitted), waterbottles (filled), greatcoats (rolled). Rations should be carried in haversacks. Two Stretchers to be provided.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Tuesday, 27th inst.

Parade for duty on Queen's College Ground, Causeway Bay, at 1 p.m.

Dress—Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (fitted) waterbottles (filled). One Stretcher to be provided).

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Monday, 26th inst.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Drill.

Friday, 30th inst.

5.15 p.m. Company Drill.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS,
Officer in Charge of District.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

5TH SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 25TH.

Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Responses, Ferial; Venite, Ouseley; Psalms, Jones, Lemon, Dupuis, King; Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins; Benedictus, Cooke (13th morning); Hymns, 332, 96.
Evensong (6 p.m.)
Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Of the (25th evening); Magnificat, Wesley (1st morning); Nunc Dimittis, Monk; Hymns, 370 376, 20.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Morning Service at 11 a.m.—Hymns, 344, 569, 463, 440.
Evening service at 6 p.m.—H 375, 270, 104, 371. ymns,
Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m. after the evening service.
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Venite, Ouseley; Psalms, as set; Te Deum, Blisset; Benedictus, Barnby; Hymns, 5, 158, 173, 104.
Evening Prayer 6 p.m.
Psalms, as set; Magnificat, Attwood; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Kyrie, Dryer; Hymns, 174, 419, 20, 38. Holy Communion.

Peak Church.

Evening Service at 6.30.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 PEDDER STREET.

Weekly Services.—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 6 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study 8 p.m.
Friday, Ladies' Bible study 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Sundays, 11 a.m.
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church Wanchai.

Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m.
Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in Kings and York Building.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
THE RETREAT No. 58, The Peak.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars,
Apply to
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
46, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1573

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICES. Centrally Situated in Queen's Road. Fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.
Apply—No. 21.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, March 2, 1917. 1545

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.
Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 88,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS PASS ENTRANCE, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
'VICTORIA.' J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write on "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 186, Wellington Street, second floor. [1251

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

HEAL SKIN TROUBLES



That Itch, Burn and Disfigure By Using CUTICURA

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal; no other treatment so effective.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. For samples address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (PER ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,

the 31st March, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

A CONSIGNMENT OF
BRASS WARE,
Comprising:—

A varied assortment of Carved Brass Vases, Jardiniers, Flower Bowls, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Buddha, Candlesticks, etc., etc., etc.

Also

A few lots Special quality Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 24, 1917. 1614

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 24, 1917.

On London—
Bank Wire 2/3⅞
" On demand, ...2/3 15/16
" 30 days' sight 2/4
" 4 months' sight, ...2/4 3/16
Credits, 4 months' sight, ...2/4⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight 2/4⅛
On Paris—
On demand, ...323
Credits, 4 months' sight, ...333½
On New York—
On demand, ...55⅝
Credits, 60 days sight, ...—
On Bombay—
Wire, ...—
On demand, ... nom.
On Calcutta—
Wire, ...—
On demand nom.
On Singapore—
" On demand, ...88¾
On Manila—
On demand, ...110½
On Shanghai—
On demand nom.
30 days' sight (private paper).—
On Yokohama—
On demand, ...108
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 48.70
Sovereigns (Banks Buying rate) $8.55 n.
Silver (per oz.) 35 13/16
Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 17 % nom.
Chinese Copper Cash ½ % p.n.
Chinese Copper Cents... ... ½ % p.n.
Rate of Native Interest ... 7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin 8½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin par.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Taim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table

March 25th to April 1st, 1917.

Day of Week	Date	Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Hongkong Mean Time	Height
		HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		h m	high.	h m	feet
Sun.	25	m 10 17	6.3	m 4 13	2.7
		11 37 a	6.5	4 47 a	2.5
Mon.	26	m 10 51	6.5	m 5 21	2.5
				5 54 a	2.3
Tues.	27	m 0 26	4.8	m 6 7	2.9
		11 57 a	6.6	6 33 a	1.7
Wed.	28	m 1 3	4.1	m 7 25	2.3
		0 6 a	6.5	7 29 a	1.9
Thur	29	m 1 41	7.2	m 8 47	2.5
		0 40 a	7.3	8 58 a	2.1
Fri.	30	No inferior high		nor low	water
		1 52 a	6.0	10 13 a	2.2
Sat.	31	No inferior high		nor low	water
		2 7 a	5.7	11 21 a	2.0
Sun.	1	No inferior high		nor low	water
		4 45 a	5.7		

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.06	30.06	30.05
Temperature	71	63	63
Humidity	61	71	60
Direction of Wind.....	E	E	E
Force	3	4	6
Weather.....	o	o	
Rain.....	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 23rd ... 71
Lowest open air temperature on the 24th ... 63

T. F. CLARTON, *Director.*
Hongkong, Observatory, March 24, 1917.

HEALTH IS WEALTH

A better medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th at 11.40.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased quickly at Vladivostock and slightly over Annam and the south coast of China. It is highest over N. China and South Manchuria, and relatively low over the south part of the China Sea.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China coasts and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.89 inches, against an average of 5.30 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 26th March:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, fresh to strong; cloudy.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong to Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MARCH.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of March, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Mar. 24th,	6.12 a.m.	6.47 p.m.
" 25th,	6.11 "	6.47 "
" 26th,	6.10 "	6.47 "
" 27th,	6.08 "	6.47 "
" 28th,	6.08 "	6.48 "
" 29th,	6.08 "	6.48 "
" 30th,	6.07 "	6.48 "
" 31st,	6.06 "	6.48 "

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

March 24.

Per *Hirano Maru*, for Japan, Mr D. B. Murray, Mr Lowder, Mrs F. T. Cordeiro, Mr and Mrs Laws, Mr and Mrs Blackburn and 2 children, Mr and Mrs J. Innes, Miss Innes, Mr Wm. Campbell, Mr and Mrs Yajima, Mr and Mrs Herschiet, Miss Moreland, Mrs and Miss Cornwell, Mr and Mrs Matthews, Mr Masutani, Mr Asaoka, Mr and Mrs Hiroaka and 2 children, Com. Higashima, Mr John Makay, Mr S. Ohi, Mr T. Toba, Mr G. Watson, Mr and Mrs Fitzwilliams, Mr and Mrs Genzales Bernedo, Mr and Mrs Feldstead, Mrs Edwards, Mrs Murray and son, Paymaster General K. Utsunomiya, Mr G. Wada, Mr S. Kawakami, Mr Yoneda, Mr Obanawa, Mrs Ishijima, Mrs Toyoda, Mrs Hayashi and children, Rev. A. E. Evan, Mr Tipping, Mr Kurakazu, Mr Pinto, Mrs Crowther, Mrs B. Hood, Mr K. Gohara, Mr Kinatra, Mr Kurino, Mr Tei, Mr and Mrs L. K. Tin, Messrs Gorioka, Nakana, Tsuchikashi, Hirai, Shibuya, I. Hiramatsu, Mrs Yamagata, Mr and Mrs Yoshimura, Mr Yamagata and Mr Yung Kwang Yip.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 24, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wladostock	6 a.	30.31	30	—	E	6	s
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	30.27	32	90	N	7	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.32	32	84	NW	2	of
Gutzlaff	"	30.31	36	83	NNW	6	b
Sharp Pk.	"	30.23	52	92	ENE	8	r
Amoy	9 a.	30.15	56	69	NE	4	b
Swatow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	30.08	55	88	E	4	r
Taichu	"	30.01	61	—	E	2	o
Tainan	"	30.00	61	—	E	2	o
Koshun	"	30.04	63	—	N	3	o
Peseadores	"	30.00	66	—	NNE	7	o
Canton	6 a.	30.09	59	100	ENE	2	or
Hongkong	"	30.06	63	71	E	4	o
Gap Rock	"	30.05	—	—	E	6	o
Macao	"	30.10	64	67	E	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.99	64	90	E	4	of
Tourane	"	29.94	72	—	WSW	2	o
C. St. James	"	29.82	76	—	ENE	5	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.94	70	92	ENE	4	r
Dagupan	"	29.81	75	79	SSE	4	o
Manila	"	29.88	73	88	NE	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.84	77	86	NE	2	o
Tacloban	"	29.82	73	96	WNW	2	b
Iloilo	"	29.81	75	91	N	2	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	"	29.79	76	94	SW	4	o

T. F. CLARTON, *Director.*
Hongkong Observatory, March 24, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

SHARE REPORT.

MARCH 24TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quotations 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$680 b.	Final of £2-3/- making £4-6 for 1916 and bonus of 10/- subject to deduction of Income tax	6⅓ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons$ 50	$370	$7 final making $25 a/c 1914 and Interim of $18 a/c 1915.	6⅘ p.c.
North China£5	T. 150	Final div. of 15% making 27½ % a/c 1915	
Unions £100	$890	Interim of $30 a/c 1915..	6⅔ p.c.
Yangtsze$ 60	$235	Final of $15 making $18 for 1914 and int of $6 on account 1915 ...	7½ p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires$ 20	$155 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1914.	6⅔ p.c.
Hongkong Fires ...$ 50	$352½ b.	$27 for 1914	7 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$103 s.	$1 final making $6 and $8 bonus, making $14 all a/c 1915-16	14 p.c.
Steamboats$ 15	$18½ s.	$1.25 for 1916	6¼ p.c.
Indo-Chinas:—			
(Preferred)....£5	$41½	Interim of 3/- a/c 1916...	6 p.c.
(Deferred)....£5	$123 s. & 127 ss.	Interim of 10/-, a/c 1916,	8 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	103/-	2/- int. a/c 1916 Coupon 27	7 p.c.
"Star Ferry, ...$ 10	$33	$1.65 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30-4-16	6½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars$100	$125 b.	$12 for 1915	10 p.c.
Malabon Sugars....P. 50	$33	P. 5 for 1916.....	13⅓ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans£1	38/-	Final div. 5% free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1915-1916 coupon No. 8	5 p.c.
Langkats gdrs. 10	T. 18 b.	Tls. 1 for 1915	
Raubs.....£1	$2.35 s.		
Tronoh Mines£1	30/- s.	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916.....	13 p.c.
Ural Caspians£1	28/-	9 % for 1915	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$81 s.	8 % for 1916 & bonus $2	7½ p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks.....$ 50	$127 b.	Final $2.50 & bonus $3, making $11 a/c 1916...	9 p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 86 b.	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16	8⅓ p.c.
HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels...$ 50	$102	Final of $3 making $6 a/c 1916	6 p.c.
Central Estates ...$100	$93	$7 a/c 1916.....	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands ...$100	$94 b.	Final div. of $3½ making $7 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$6½ b. & s.	50 cents for 1916	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands$ 50	$33	$2 for 1916	7 p.c.
West Points$ 50	$70 b.	Final $3.25, making $5.25 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 99	6 % final making 12 % a/c 1916	6⅓ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	T. 147½	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16	6⅓ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 117 b. & ss.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16.	5 p.c.
Kung Yik.....T. 10	T. 13	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	7 p.c.
Ningtaspoos T. 5	T. 5 s.		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos $ 12	$8 b.	72 cts. for 1915.....	9 p.c.
Light & Powers ... $ 5	$4.70 b.	6 p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	
China-Providents ... $ 10	$8.10 s.	70 cents for 1916	8⅓ p.c.
Dairy Farms$ 6	$23 b.	$3 for year ending 31-7-16	12½ p.c.
Green Islands$ 10	$8.80 b. 8.90 ss.	80 cents for 1915	9 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$48½ b.	$2½ for 1915/1916.....	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Ices$ 25	$160	$2 on a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes ...$ 10	$29	$1 final and bonus $1, making $3	10½ p.c.
Hongkong Tramways 5/-	$7 b. 7.10 ss	23 % final a/c 1916 Pending (cents 48 per share)	8½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry ...	$10		
Peak Tramways ...$ 10	$23.50	7 % for 1915/1916	7 p.c.
do. (new) $ 1	$1		
Steam Laundry.....$ 5	$3½	25 cents for 1915/1916..	6⅔ p.c.
Union Waterboats $10	$16½	12½ % for 1916	8 p.c.
Watsons$ 1(	$3⅔ b	70 cents for 1915	
William Powell$ 7	$26	50 cents for 1915/1916...	10 p.c.

ss.—sellers. ss.—sales. b.—buyers.

Telegraphic Add: "RIALTO." MOKON & TAYLOR,
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